Emery (Mery) Arpin / Herpin dit Poitevin / Potvin

Emery (Mery /Meri) Herpin / Arpin / Herpin-dit-Poitevin, was a soldier in the St-Ours Company of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment, who settled in Saint-Ours, Quebec. He was a landowner, farmer, and he also worked in the fur trade.

What's in a Name

Mery is known by several variations in his surname including Arpin, Herpin, and Harpin. It was during his time in the army that Mery was given the 'dit' name Poitevin, which was changed in later generations to Potvin.

The use of 'dit' names was common during this period, and was used to differentiate persons with the same or similar surnames. Mery's 'dit' name, Poitevin, was based on his hometown, Poitiers. The explanation for Mery's adoption of Poitevin as a dit name while the Regiment was that there was another soldier in regiment who also had the surname, Herpin. Mery's descendants would use Arpin, Herpin and Potvin as surnames.

Origins

Only a little is known about Mery's early life. He was born in the parish of St. Hilaire-entre-les-églises, Poitiers[1], around 1646[2]. Some have referenced his birth year as 1664 or 1670 (Tanquay), however, as Mery arrived in Quebec with the St-Ours Company in 1665, theses later birth dates are clearly incorrect. The best estimation of his birth year is 1646, based on his age of 35 years given in the 1681 Census. Mery's parents' names were Pierre Herpin and Catherine Osbere. These names were included in his marriage contract of 1689, as was his place of birth.

Carignan Salieres Regiment

Mery was a soldier in the Saint-Ours Company of the Carignan Salieres Regiment. The Regiment was sent to New France by Louis XIV to protect the colonists from attacks by the Iroquois. The Saint-Ours company arrived in Quebec on September 14, 1665 aboard the ship La Justice.

The Regiment served in both defensive and offensive actions from their arrival in 1665 until their recall to France in 1668.

At the time of their recall, the soldiers were offered the opportunity to remain in New France as settlers. Many of the soldiers took this opportunity, as the ability to own land in France was very limited. Officers who chose to remain in the colony were provided with large land grants, seigneuries, and encouraged to establish settlements.

[1] Based on marriage contract, Menard, 14 Sep, 1689.
[2] Age based on 1681 Census, age noted 35 years.

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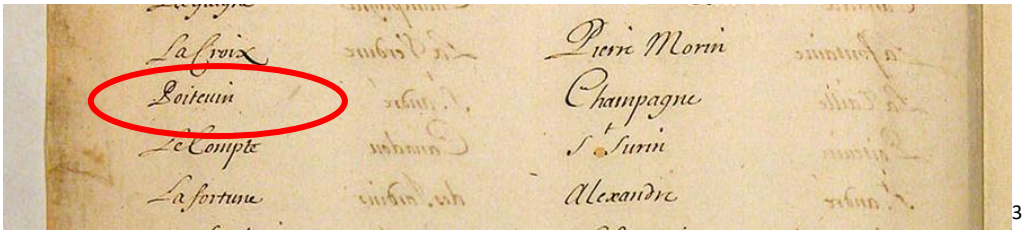
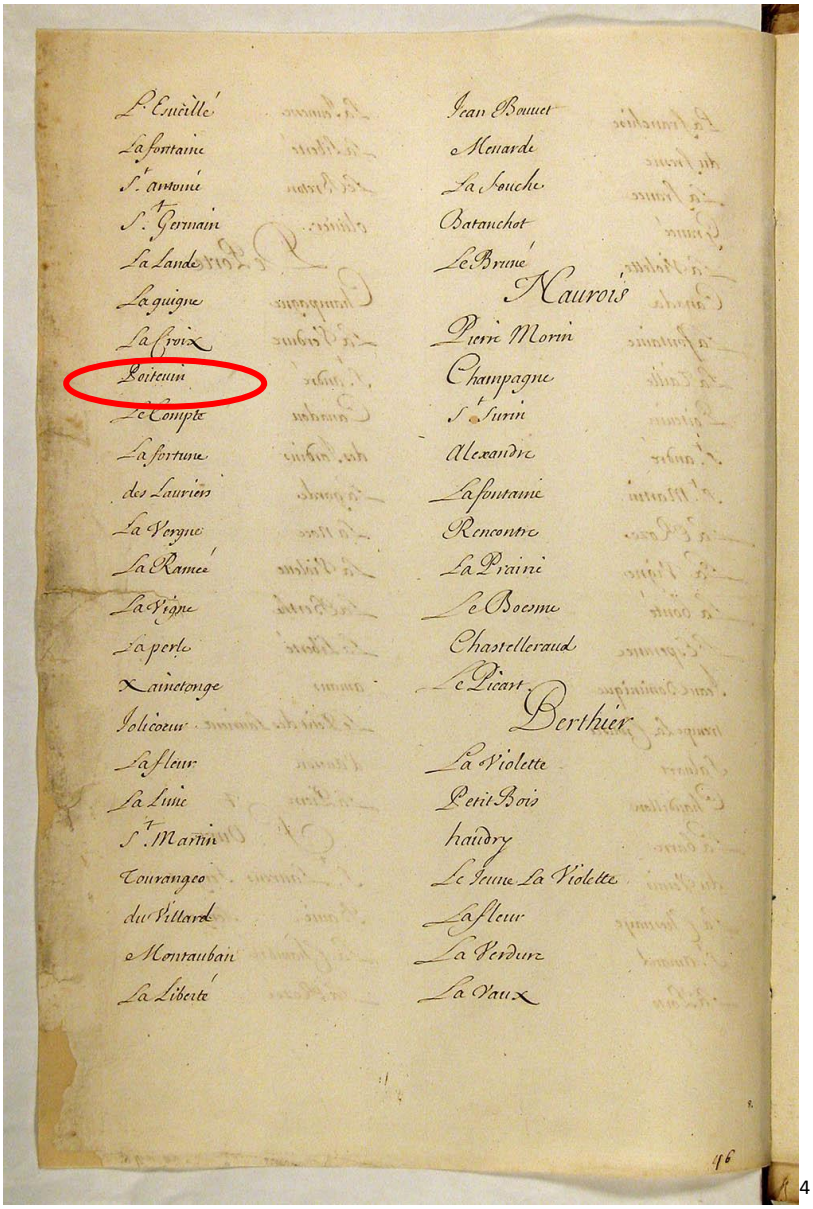

La Croix
Poitevin
Le Compte
La fortune
Pierre Morin
Champagne
St Surin
Alexandre

[3]

Poitevin, name listed as one of the soldiers of the Saint-Ours Company of the Carignan Saliers Regiment remaining in New France, as of 1668


L'Enverlle
La fontaine
St Antoine
St Germain
La Lande
La guigne
La Croix
Poitevin
Le Compte
La fortune
des Lauriers
La Verone
La Ramée
La Vigne
La perle
Lainetonge
Jolicoeur
La fleur
La Lune
St Martin
Tourangeau
du Villard
de Montauban
La Liberté
Jean Bonnet
de Menarde
La Souche
Batanchot
Le Brun
Maurois
Pierre Morin
Champagne
St Surin
Alexandre
La fontaine
Rencontre
La Prairie
Le Boesme
Chastelleraud
Le Picart
Berthier
La Violette
Petit Bois
Chaudry
Le Jeune La Violette
La fleur
La Verdure
La Vaux
16

[4]

[3] Parchment, list of Carginan-Salieres soldiers remaining in New France; Canadian National Archives
[4] Parchment, list of Carginan-Salieres soldiers remaining in New France; Canadian National Archives

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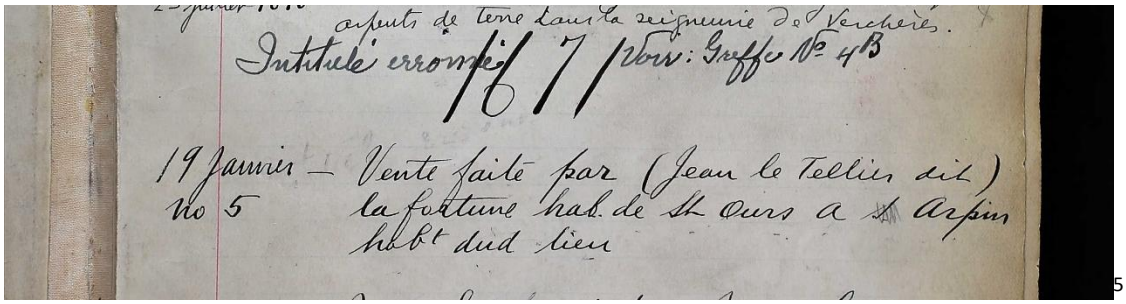
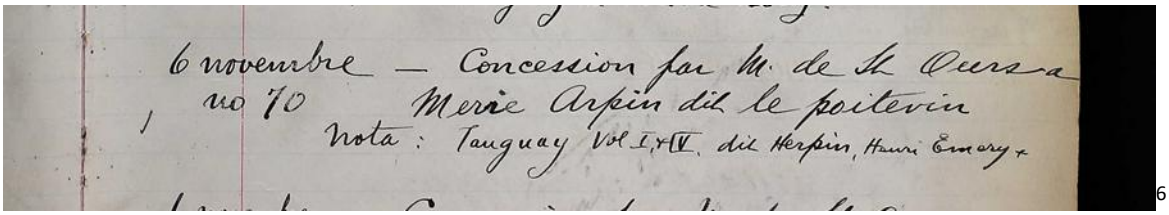
A seigneurie was granted to Mery's former company captain Pierre Saint-Our for his services to the crown. The Saint-Ours holding was located along the Richelieu River. In addition to Mery, a number of other former soldiers from the Regiment settled in what would become the town of Saint-Ours. Most of the men married, began clearing land and raising families almost immediately.

On January 19, 1671, Mery Arpin purchased property in St-Ours from Jean le Tellier dit La Fortune. The sale was recorded by notary Adhemar. In May 1671, Mery hired Claude Jodoin, a carpenter, to build a 16 foot by 20 foot, timbered house on his property.


Intitulé erronné 1671 Voir: Greffe No 4B
19 Janvier — Vente faite par (Jean le Tellier dit)
No 5 la fortune hab. de St Ours a M. Arpin
hbt dud lieu

[5]

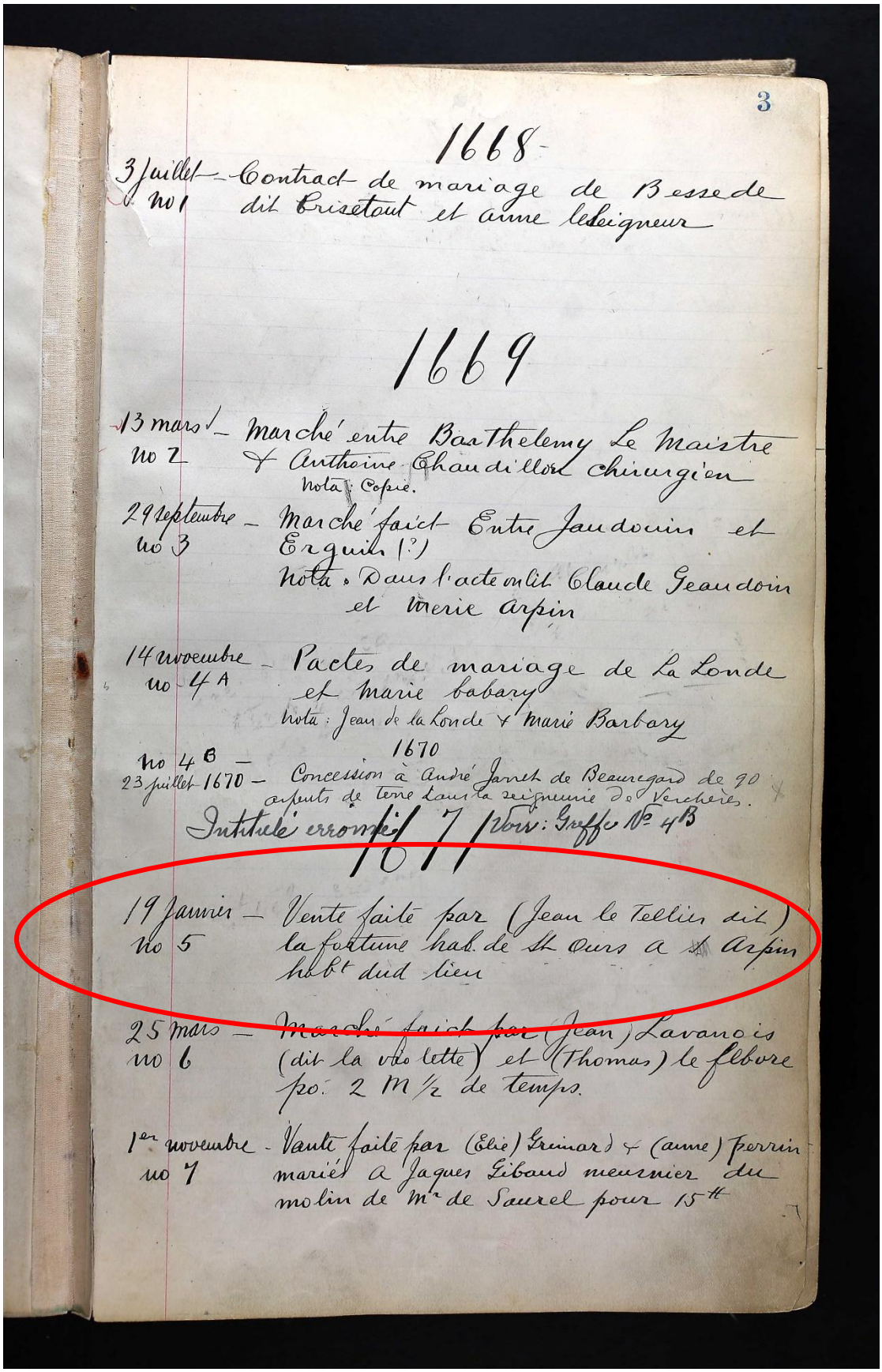
On November 6, 1673, a concession was recorded by the notary Adhemer, from Pierre St-Ours, to Mery.


6 novembre — Concession par M. de St Ours a
No 70 Merie Arpin dit le poitevin
Nota: Tanguay Vol I, p IV dit Herpin, Henri Emery

[6]

[5] Quebec, Canada, Notarial Records, 1637-1935; Jan 19, 1671; notary Adhemer, sale Jean Le Tellier
[6] Quebec, Canada, Notarial Records, 1637-1935; Nov 6, 1673, notary Adhemer, concession Pierre Saint-Our

 © Paul D Bentz 2025



3

1668

3 juillet — Contract de mariage de Besse de
no 1 dit Brisetout et anne lesdeigneur

1669

13 mars — Marché entre Barthelemy Le Maistre
no 2 & Anthoine Chandillon chirurgien
Nota: Copie.

29 septembre — Marché faict Entre Jandouin et
no 3 Erguin (?)
Nota: Dans l'acte on lit Claude Jeandoin
et Marie Arpin

14 novembre — Pactes de mariage de La Londe
no 4 A et marie babary
Nota: Jean de la Londe & marie Barbary

1670

no 4 B —
23 juillet 1670 — Concession à André Janet de Beauregard de 90
arpents de terre dans la seigneurie de Verchères.
Intitulé erroné 1671 Voir: Greffe No 4B

1671

19 Janvier — Vente faite par (Jean le Tellier dit)
no 5 la fortune hab. de St Ours a Arpin
hbt dud lieu

25 mars — Marché faict par (Jean) Lavanois
no 6 (dit la violette) et (Thomas) le febvre
po. 2 M ½ de temps.

1er novembre — Vente faite par (Elie) Grimard & (anne) perrin
no 7 marié a Jaques Gibaud meunier du
molin de Mr de Saurel pour 15 tt

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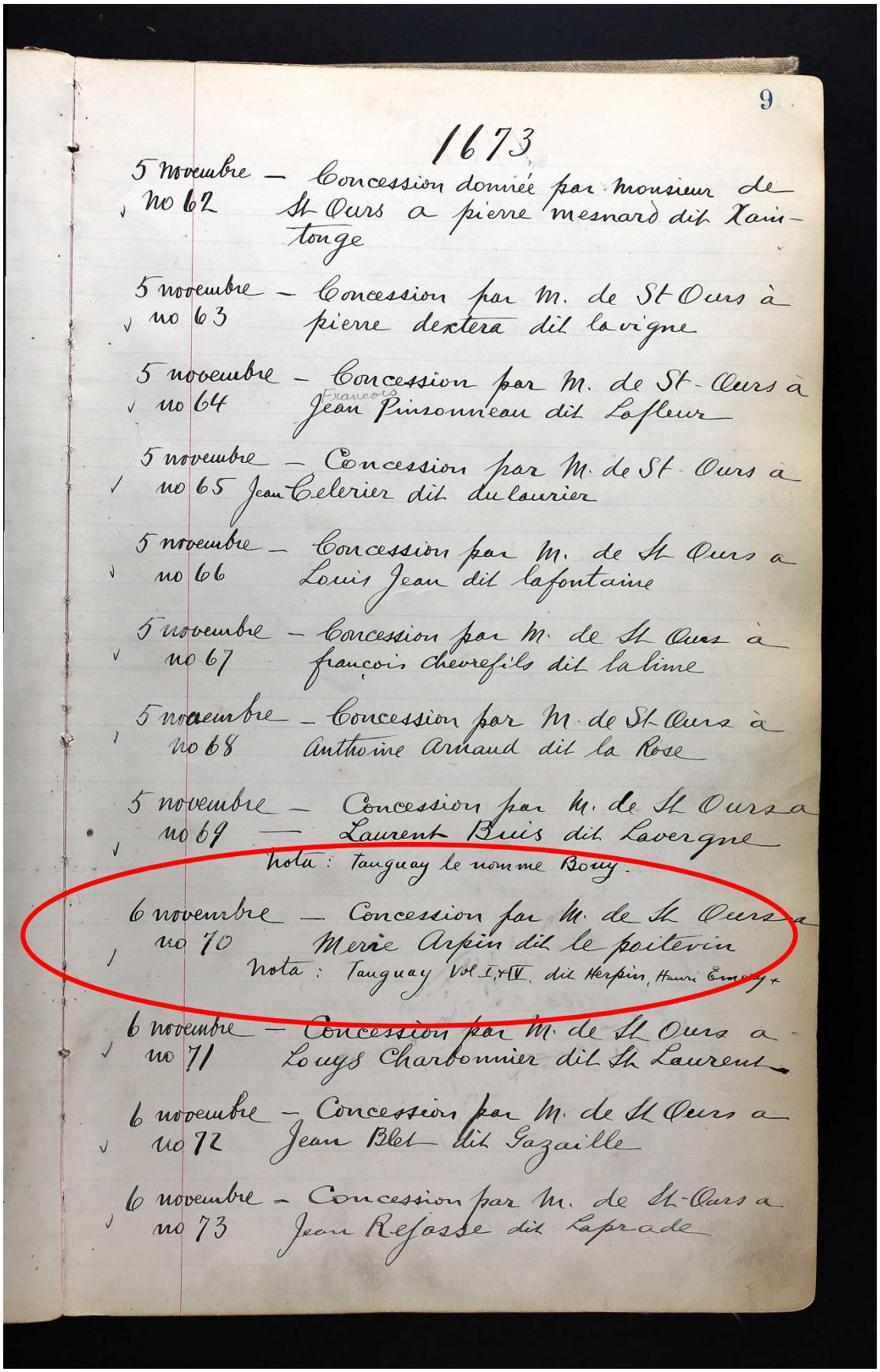

9

1673

5 Novembre — Concession donnée par monsieur de
no 62 St Ours a pierre mesnard dit Xaintonge

5 novembre — Concession par M. de St Ours à
no 63 pierre dextera dit la vigne

5 novembre — Concession par M. de St-Ours à
no 64 Jean François Pinsonneau dit Lafleur

5 novembre — Concession par M. de St Ours à
no 65 Jean Celerier dit du laurier

5 novembre — Concession par M. de St Ours a
no 66 Louis Jean dit lafontaine

5 novembre — Concession par M. de St Ours à
no 67 françois chevrefils dit la lime

5 novembre — Concession par M. de St Ours à
no 68 Anthoine Arnaud dit la Rose

5 novembre — Concession par M. de St Ours a
no 69 — Laurent Buis dit Lavergne
Nota : Tanguay le nomme Bouy.

6 novembre — Concession par M. de St Ours a
no 70 Merie Arpin dit le poitevin
Nota : Tanguay Vol I & IV dit Herpin, Henri Emery +

6 novembre — Concession par M. de St Ours a
no 71 Louys Charbonnier dit St Laurent

6 novembre — Concession par M. de St Ours a
no 72 Jean Blet dit Gazaille

6 novembre — Concession par M. de St-Ours a
no 73 Jean Rejosse dit Laprade

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Courier du Bois

While Mery did clear his land and plant crops, he was apparently attracted to the potential wealth to be had in the fur trade. Rather than immediately getting married and settling down, Mery made his way west. Fur traders were referred to as courier du bois, literally, runners of the woods. The fur trade during this period was heavily regulated by the Crown, and those who undertook such trading without proper authorization stood a chance of being apprehended and prosecuted.

As noted in the History of Saint-Ours, the fur trade carried Mery as far west as Michilimackinac, which is located on what is now known as Mackinac Island, at the northern tip of Michigan, in the straight connecting Lake Huron and Lake Michigan.

Mery was apprehended in 1681 in Chambly along with six others by M. Boisseau, an agent of the royal charter. Mery claimed he was only accompanying the other men, and was released after being held for only a few days. Mery would later be arrested again in Michilimackinac in May of 1690, and again in September 1694.

While Mery may have been apprehended, he was fortunate in not being severely punished. This may be due at least in part to an arrangement he had with Pierre Saint-Our, to shield Mery for a portion of the profit.

Census

1681 Census is the first of the Quebec censuses that included the former Carignan soldiers. The prior censuses (1666 and 1667) did not, as they were not considered as part of the population at those points in time. After the regiment returned to France in 1668, those soldiers who were demobilized and remained in Quebec were counted in the Census.

Seigneurie de Saint-Ours, page 200. Emery 'Pepin', 35 ans (age), 8 arpents en valeur (acres in value / under cultivation).

[7]

[7] Quebec Census, 1681; Page 200; Seigneurie de Saint-Ours. Canadian National Archives

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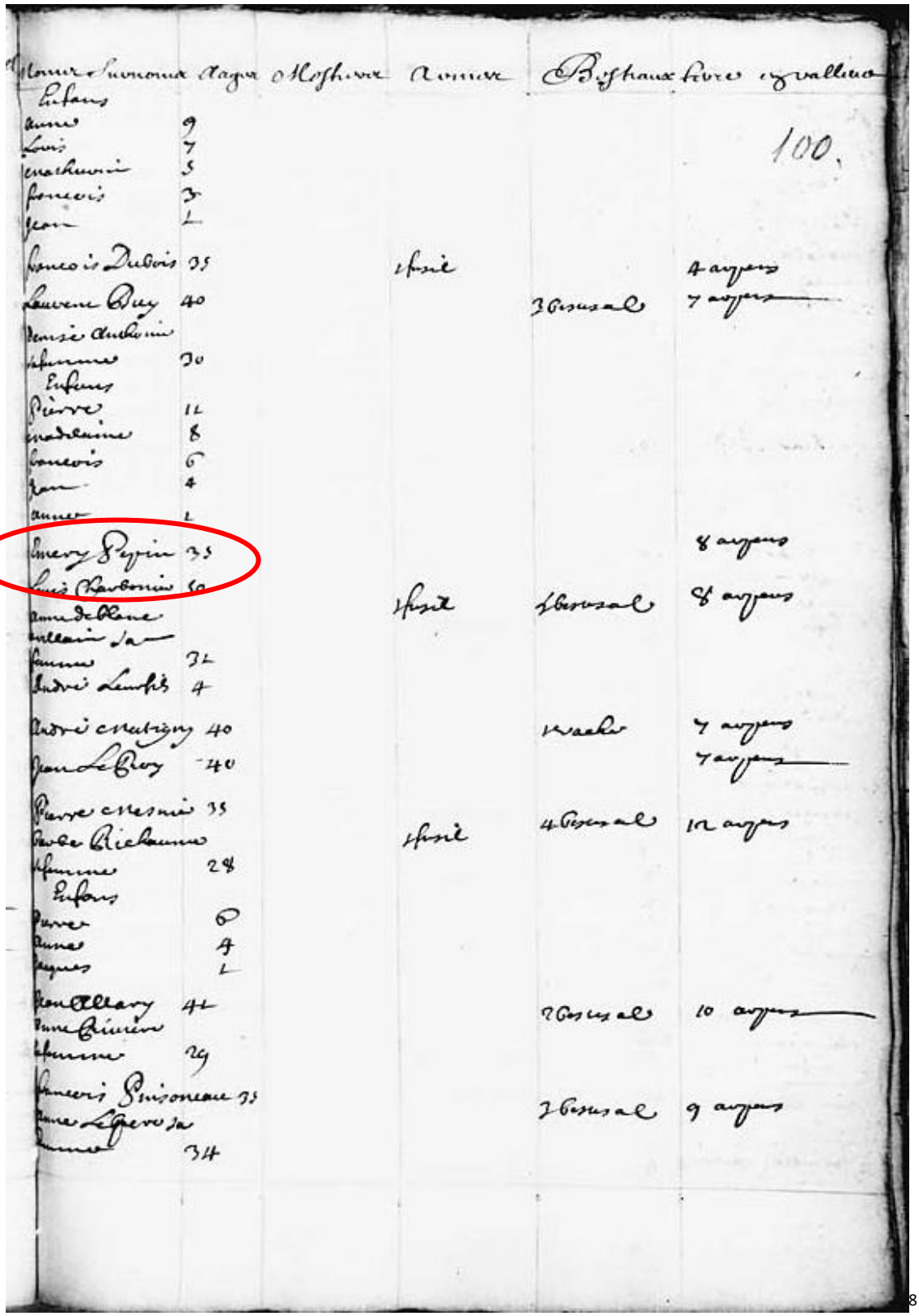
Emery (Mery) Arpin / Herpin dit Poitevin / Potvin



[8]

[8] Quebec Census, 1681; Page 200; Seigneurie de Saint-Ours. Canadian National Archives

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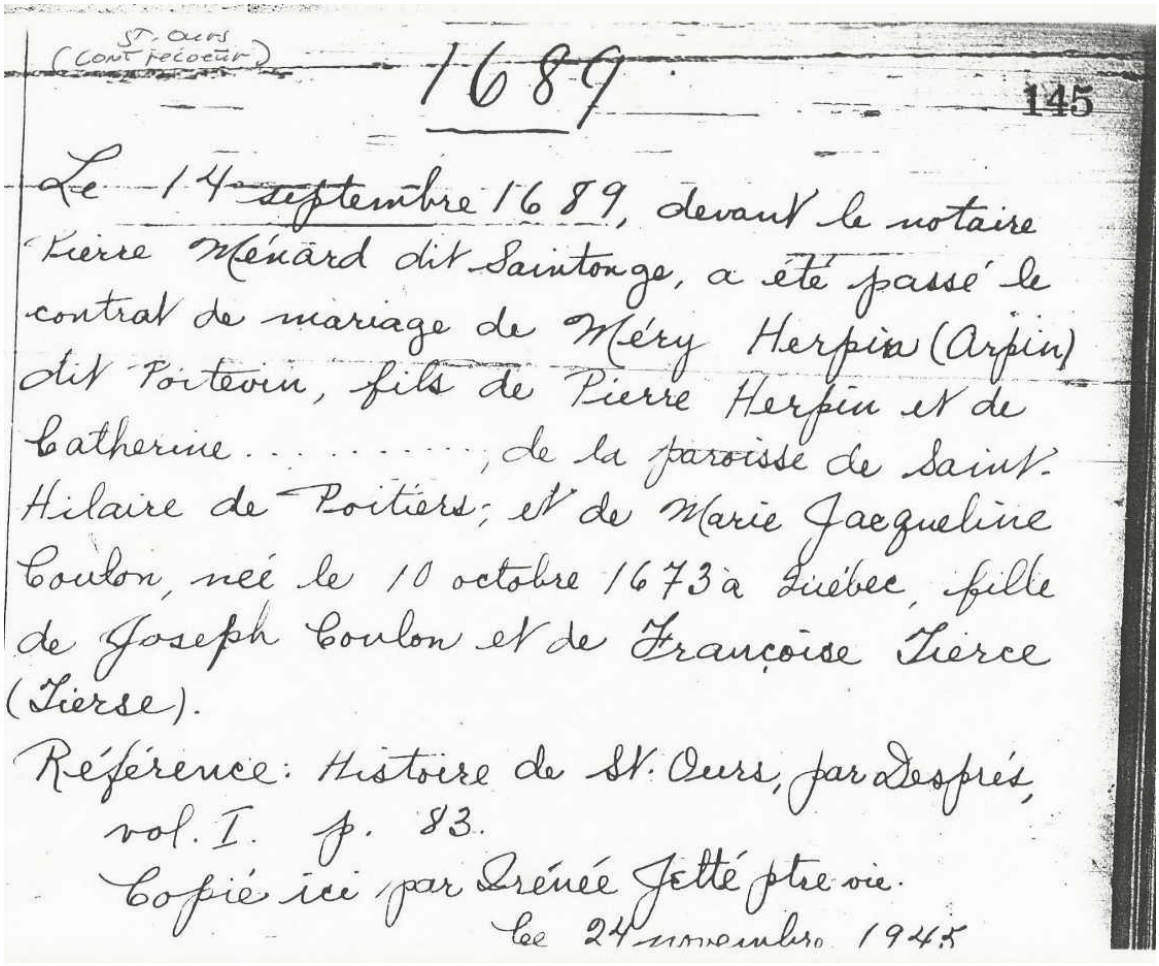
Marriage and Family

On September 14, 1689, a marriage contract was drawn up by notary M. Menard, between Mery Herpin and Marie Jacqueline Coulon. Jacqueline was the daughter of the late Joseph Auffray Coloun dit Mabriant and Francoise Tierse. Mery was 43 years of age, and Jacqueline was 16. Such age differentials were not uncommon during this period, as marriageable women were still outnumbered by single men.

Witnesses to the contract included Pierre de Saint-Ours and his wife Marie Mullois, Jean Bouvet and his wife Marie Madeleine Bidquin, Pierre Guignard, husband of Francoise Tierse, Jean Duval and Barbe de Saint-Ours.



St. Ours (Cont Recteur)

1689 145

Le 14 ~~septembre~~ 1689, devant le notaire Pierre Ménard dit Saintonge, a été passé le contrat de mariage de Méry Herpin (Arpin) dit Poitevin, fils de Pierre Herpin et de Catherine ....., de la paroisse de Saint-Hilaire de Poitiers; et de Marie Jacqueline Coulon, née le 10 octobre 1673 à Québec, fille de Joseph Coulon et de Françoise Tierce (Tierse).

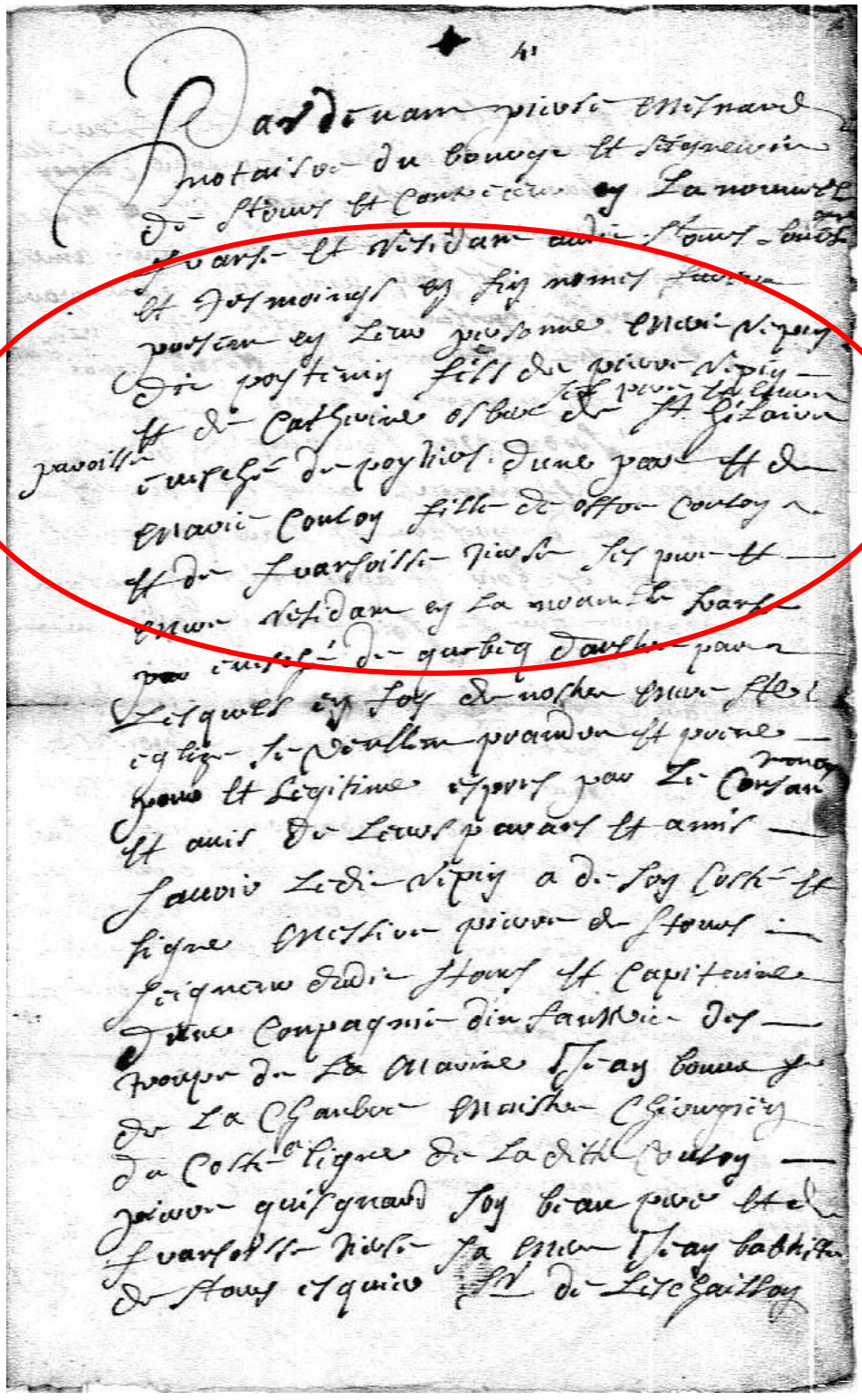
Référence: Histoire de St. Ours, par Després, vol. I. p. 83.

Copié ici par Irénée Jetté ptre vic.

ce 24 novembre 1945

Transcript of the marriage contract for Mery Herpin and Jacquelin Coulon

 © Paul D Bentz 2025



Page 2 of actual marriage contract Mery Herpin and Jacqueline Coulon

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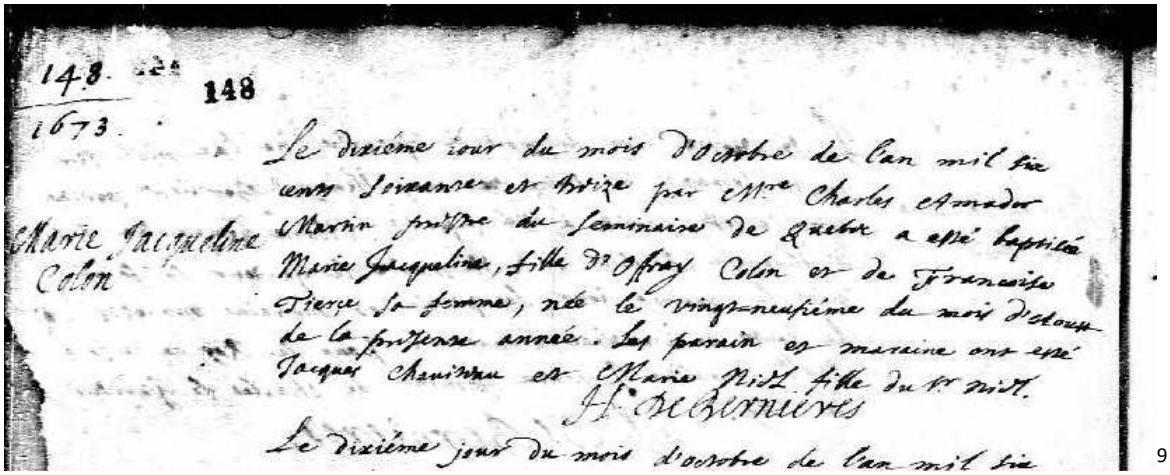
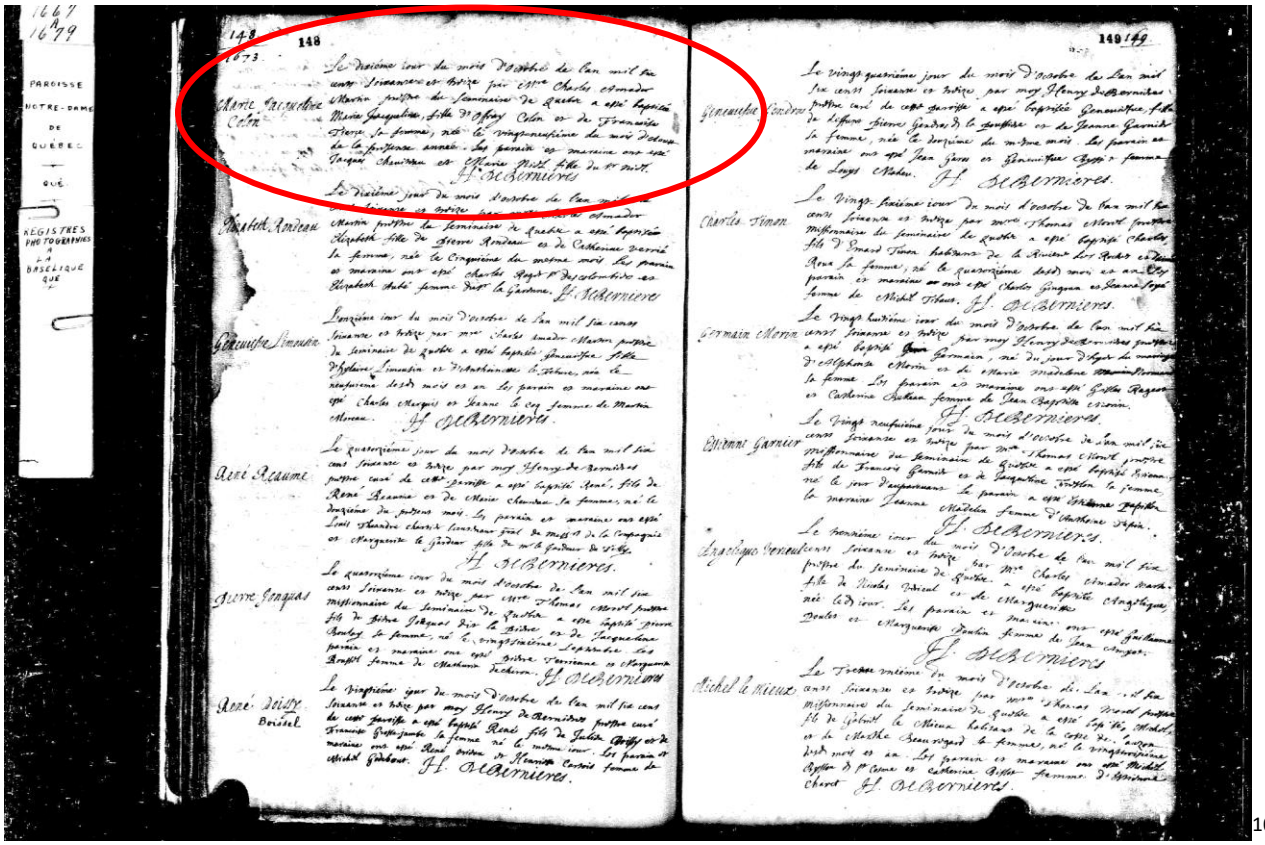
Emery (Mery) Arpin / Herpin dit Poitevin / Potvin

Jacqueline's father, Auffray Coulon dit Mabriau, had been a member of the LaTour Company of the Carignan Salieres Regiment, and had also arrived in New France in 1665. After the Regiment was demobilized, he initially remained in Quebec City, and worked as a plowman. It was in Quebec that he married Francoise Tierce on October 13, 1671. Francoise was a Fille du Roi, a 'daughter of the King' and had come to New France that same year. Jacqueline was born in October 1673 in Quebec.


148.
148
1673.
Le dixiéme iour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil six
cent soixante et treize par Mre Charles Amador
Martin prestre du Seminaire de Quebec a esté baptisée
Marie Jacqueline, fille d'Offray Colon et de Francoise
Tierce sa femme, née le vingt-neufiéme du mois d'aoust
de la présente année. Les parain et maraine ont esté
Jacques Chauvreau et Marie Nitl. fille du Sr Nitl.
J. Bermieres
Le dixiéme jour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil six
Marie Jacqueline Colon

9


1667
1679
PAROISSE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC
REGISTRES PHOTOGRAPHIES A LA BASILIQUE
148
1673
Le dixiéme iour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil six
cent soixante et treize par Mre Charles Amador
Martin prestre du Seminaire de Quebec a esté baptisée
Marie Jacqueline, fille d'Offray Colon et de Francoise
Tierce sa femme, née le vingt-neufiéme du mois d'aoust
de la présente année. Les parain et maraine ont esté
Jacques Chauvreau et Marie Nitl. fille du Sr Nitl.
J. Bermieres
Marie Jacqueline Colon
Le dixiéme jour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil six
Elisabeth Amideau
Le troisiéme iour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil six cent
Geneuiefue Senaudre
Le quatorziéme jour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil six
René Beaume
Le quatorziéme iour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil six
Pierre Gregoire
Le vingtiéme jour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil six cent
René Deiste Boisel
149 149
Le vingt-quatriéme jour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil
Geneuiefue Senaudre
Le vingt-troisiéme iour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil six
Charles Simon
Le vingt-huitiéme iour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil six
Germain Morna
Le vingt-neufiéme jour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil six
Etienne Garnier
Le troisiéme iour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil six
Angelique Veneufeurs
Le troisiéme iour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil six
Michel le mieux

10

[9] Paroisse Notre-Dame de Quebec, 1667-1679; Douin Collection
[10] Paroisse Notre-Dame de Quebec, 1667-1679; Douin Collection

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The Coulon family then relocated Sorel where son Rene Coulon was born. Auffray died on March 30, 1677, and was buried in Sorel. Francoise married Pierre Guignard dit d'Olonne and had an additional six children.

Tanquay Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadienne 1608-1700, Volume 1, page 305 identifies Mery's as *'Henry'*, and his father as Francois. It only lists their children Jean-Baptiste and Marie Angelique.

II. — HERPIN, HENRY, [FRANÇOIS I.
COULON DIT MABRIAN, Marie, [AUFRAY.
Jean-Baptiste, b... ; m 14 août 1730, à Marie-Anne VAUDRY, à Lachenaye. — *Marie-Angélique*, b 12 mars 1703, à Varennes.[11]

Tanquay Volume 2, page 495, identifies Mery as 'Henri-Emery' and his father as Jean. Footnote (2) identifies Mery Herpin as 'dit Poitevin'. Also, Mery and Jacqueline's son Pierre is identified as 'dit Poitevin' as well in his family listing.

II.—HERPIN (2), HENRI-EMERY, [JEAN I.
b 1670.
COULON, Marie, [AUFRAY I.
b 1673.
Pierre, b 1695; m 17 février 1721, à Marguerite TRUCHON, à St-Ours[1]; s[1] 25 oct. 1757.—*Jean-Baptiste*, b 1700; 1° m[1] 10 juin 1724, à Agnès MARTIN; 2° m 14 août 1730, à Marie-Anne VAUDRY, à Lachenaye.—*Angélique*, b 12 mars 1703, à Varennes[2]; s[1] 27 nov. 1724.—*Thérèse*, b 1710; m 1730, à Louis DEGUIRE; s 10 oct. 1766, à St-Antoine-de-Chambly.—*Michel*, b... m 30 avril 1731, à Madeleine BIBAUT, à St-Frs-du-Lac.—*Madeleine*, b... m[2] 27 nov. 1741, à Michel BRUNEL.[12]

[11] Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadienne 1608-1700, Volume 1; Cyprian Tanquay
[12] Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadienne 1700-1780, Volume 2; Cyprian Tanquay

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ARPIN ou **HERPIN** dit ***POITEVIN***, Méry ou Émery (Pierre & Catherine OSBÉRÉ) de St-Hilaire-entre-les-Églises, v., ar. et év. Poitiers, Poitou (Vienne); d 18 s 19-05-1728 St-Ours; 35 ans au rec. 81, à St-Ours. [AGA]

⚭ m ct 14-09-**1689** Pierre Ménard (St-Ours)

COULON, Marie-Jacqueline (Auffray & Françoise TIERCE) d St-Ours s 11-08-1723 Contrecœur.

1. *Pierre* n vers 1695, m 1721 Madeleine TRUCHON.
2. *Jean-Baptiste* n vers 1700, m 1724 Agnès MARTIN.
3. *Marie-Angélique* n 12 St-Ours b 19-03-1703 Contrecœur d St-Ours s 27-11-1724 Contrecœur.
4. *René-Guillaume* n St-Ours et b 10-03-1709 Contrecœur.

[13]

Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles du Quebec; Rene Jette; (Jette) Page 21; includes the marriage information for Mery and Jacqueline. It also includes the information on Mery's parents and the location of his baptism.

<u>Jacqueline and Mery had eight children who reached adulthood</u>.

Pierre (1695-1757) married Marguerite Truchon and had ten children.

Jean Baptiste (1701-1734) married Agnes Martin and had three children; then married Marie Anne Vaudry and had another son.

Marie Angelique (1703-1724); died without issue.

Marie Francoise (1707-1770) married Antoine Lacoste and had seven children.

Michel (1709-1788) married Madeliene Bibaut and had eight children.

Rene Guillaume (1709-1780) married Marie Therese Baudreau and had seven children.

Therese (1710-1766) married Louis Deguire and had ten children.

Madeleine (1716-1746) married Michel Brunel and had two children.

[13] Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles du Quebec; Rene Jette; Page 21; Pub 1983

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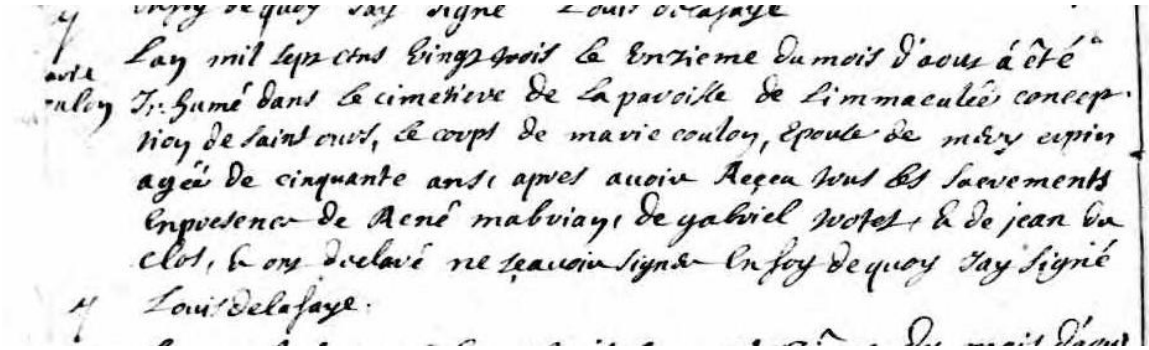
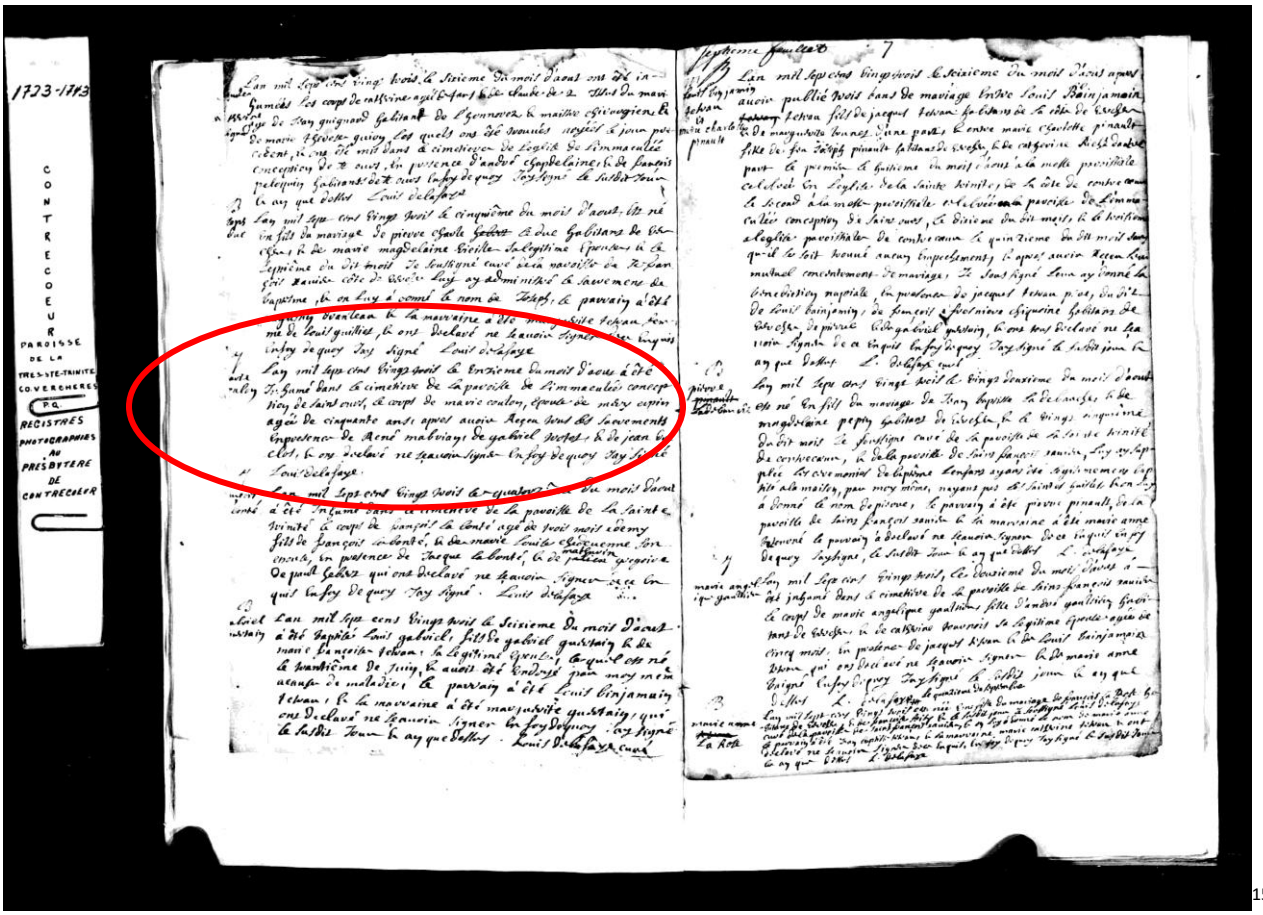
Jacqueline Coulon died and was buried on August 11, 1723 in Contrecoeur. She was 49 years of age.


Lay mil Sept cens Vingt trois Le Onzieme du mois d'aoust a été
Inhumé dans Le cimetiere de La paroisse de L'immaculée concep-
tion de Saint ouen, Le corps de marie coulon, Epouse de mery espin
agée de cinquante ans, après auoir Reçeu tous Les Sacrements
En presence de René mabviau, de gabriel Portet, & de jean Va
clot, Le ont declaré ne Sçauoir Signer En foy de quoy Jay Signé
Louis Delafaye.

14



15

[14] Paroisse de la Ste Trinite, Contrecouer, 1723-1743; Drouin Collection.
[15] Paroisse de la Ste Trinite, Contrecouer, 1723-1743; Drouin Collection.

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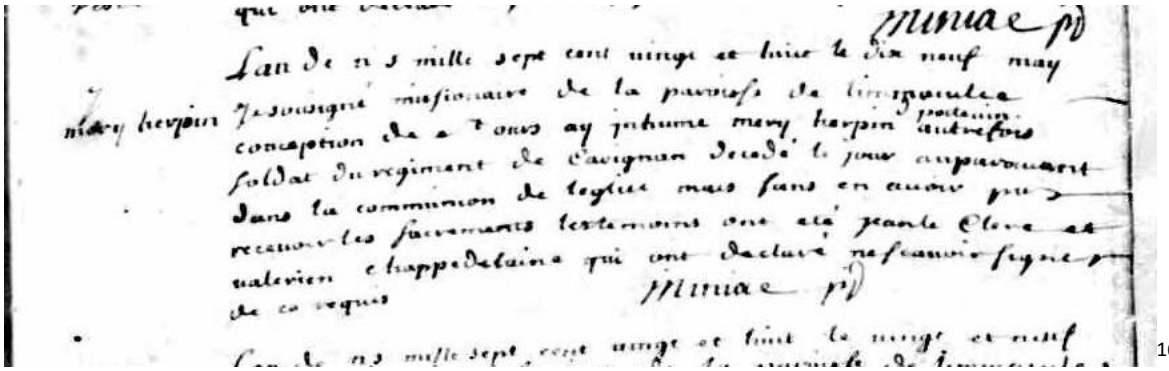
Emery (Mery) Arpin / Herpin dit Poitevin / Potvin

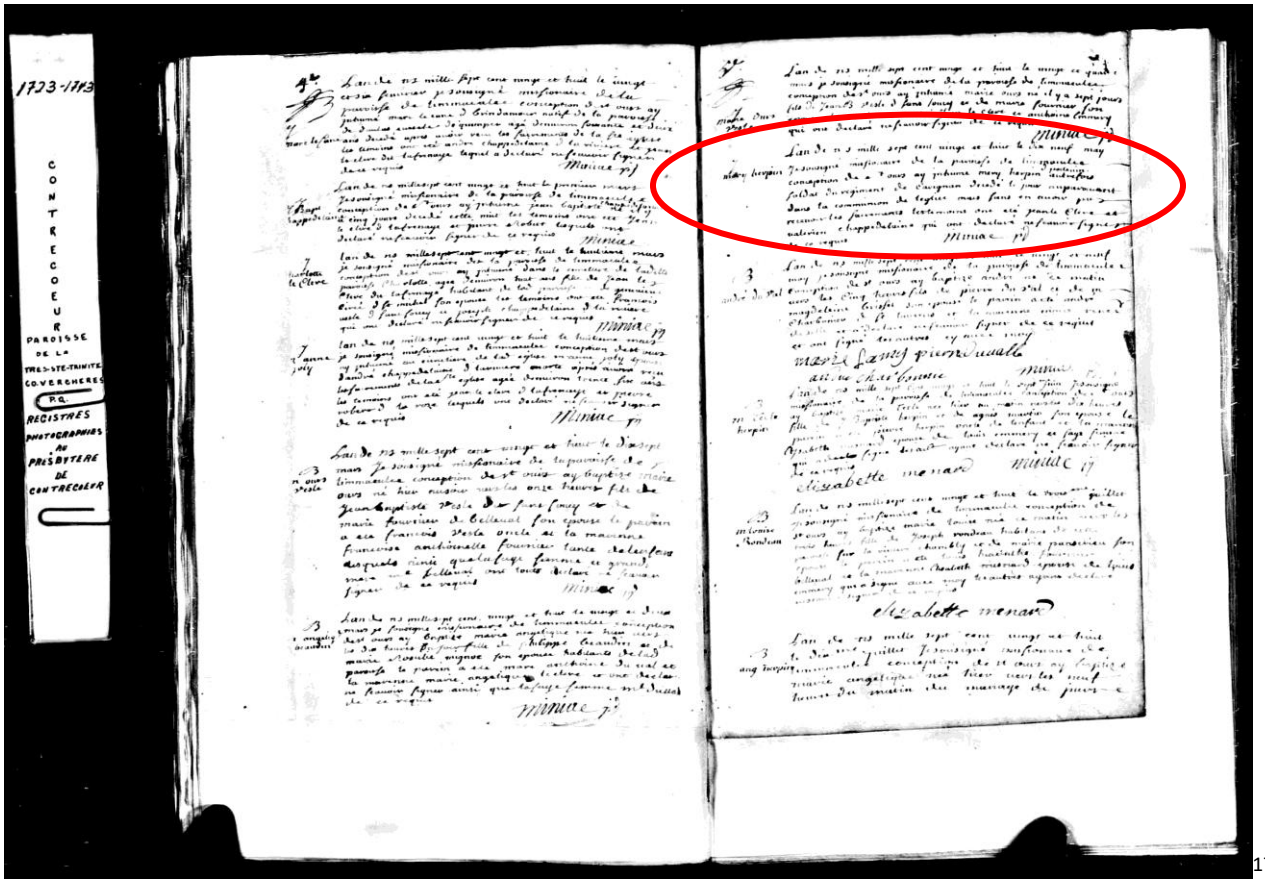
Mery Herpin died at age 82, in May 1728. His burial was recorded in the church records for St. Trinite in Contrecoeur on May 19, 1728.


Mmae pp

L'an de n s mille sept cent vingt et huit le dix neuf may
mery herpin J'ay inhumé mery herpin poitevin
conception de a 7 ans ay inhumé mery herpin autrefois
soldat du regiment de Carignan decedé le jour anpresent
dans la communion de leglise mais sans en avoir pu
recevoir les sacrements testement ont été jeanle Clerc et
valerien chappedelaine qui ont declaré ne scavoir signer
de ce requis
Mmae pp

L'an de n s mille sept cent vingt et huit le vingt et neuf

16



17

[16] Paroisse de la Ste Trinite, Contrecouer, 1723-1743; Drouin Collection.
[17] Paroisse de la Ste Trinite, Contrecouer, 1723-1743; Drouin Collection.

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Histoire de la Famille et de la Seigneurie de Saint-Ours, Volume 1, Page 81, 1915

Méri Erpin et Herpin (Arpin) le Poitevin, 35 ans, a huit arpents en valeur. Tout en se livrant au défrichement, il aime à courir les bois, comme plusieurs de ses contemporains tant de Saint-Ours que des seigneuries voisines. Les belles peaux de pelleteries rapportent un si fort bénéfice! Mais des lois sévères interdisent la désertion de la vie champêtre et les courses dans les forêts. Malgré les pénalités qu'ils encourent bon nombre de colons s'y livrent au risque de tomber entre les mains de Dame justice.

L'année même du recensement, M. Boisseau, agent de la ferme du roi, se rend à Chambly et y arrête, en flagrant délit de tentative de contrebande, Pierre de Salvaye, de Saurel, les deux Meunier-La Pierre, l'un de Saint-Ours, Tautre de Saurel, Denis Gonthier et Méri Herpin le Poitevin. Quantité de pelleteries sont saisies, dont 357 castors, 130 rats . . . Salvaye et La Pierre avouent qu'ils tentaient d'aller faire du commerce avec les Hollandais, Gonthier qu'il prenait cette voie pour retourner en France. La Pierre, de Saint-Ours, et Herpin disent qu'ils ne faisaient qu'accompagner les premiers... Après quelques jours de détention ils sont relâchés. [i] *Ces lois seront plus tard abolies et le trafic sera permis. Le 25 mai 1671, Claude Jaudoin, charpentier, s'engage à lui bâtir une maison en colombage, de 20 pieds par 16, sur la concession qu'il possède à Contrecoeur, pour la somme de 120 livres.*

Herpin est infatigable. Il continue ses courses à travers les bois et il pénètre jusque dans l'Ouest. Le 15 janvier 1690, il donne pouvoir à François Dubois Le Bourbonnais, de retirer le castor qui lui appartient et qu'il a laissé à Michillimakinac, entre les mains de M. de la Durantaye, ainsi qu'une somme de 104 livres, 10 sols. Bourbonnais lui expédiera le castor et ce transport sera à ses frais.

L'année précédente Herpin a épousé Marie, fille de Joseph Coulon et de Françoise Tierse. Le contrat de mariage a été rédigé par le notaire Ménard, le 14 septembre 1689, en présence de M. Pierre de Saint-Ours, son ancien capitaine, de Dame Marie Mullois, de Jean Bouvet, de Pierre Guignard, beau-père de la future épouse, de Françoise Tierse, sa mère, de M. Jean-Baptiste de Saint-Ours de l'Eschaillon, de François Pinsonnault, de Jean Duval, de Barbe de Saint-Ours et de Marie-Madeleine de Bidquin, épouse de Bouvet.

Herpin est dit alors fils de Pierre Herpin et de Catherine... de la paroisse de St-Hilaire de Poitiers. C'est pourquoi il a laissé à ses descendants le nom de Poitevin. Cette famille est divisée en plusieurs branches connues sous les noms d'Herpin, d'Arpin et de Poitevin.

En 1728 M. de Miniac rend les derniers devoirs à cet ancien soldat du régiment de Carignan : "L'an de N.-S. mille sept cent vingt et huit le dix neuf may Je soussigné missionnaire de la paroisse de l'Immaculée Conception de St Ours ay inhume Méry herpin poitevin autrefois Soldat du régiment de Carignan décédé dans la communion de l'église. . . les témoins ont été Jean le Clerc et Valérien Chapdelaine[18]*.*

[18] Registre de Contrecoeur.

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Translation:

Méri Erpin or Herpin (Arpin) le Poitevin, 35 years old, has eight arpents in value.[19] While devoting himself to the clearing, he liked to roam the woods (participate in the fur trade), like many of his contemporaries both in Saint-Ours and in the neighboring seigneuries. The beautiful skins of pelts yield such a great profit! But severe laws prohibit the desertion of the country life and the trapping of furs. Despite the penalties they incur, many settlers engage in it at the risk of falling into the hands of Lady Justice.

The same year of the census, (1681) Mr. Boisseau, agent of the king's farm, went to Chambly and arrested there, in flagrante delicto of attempted smuggling, Pierre de Salvaye, de Saurel, the two Meunier-La Pierre, the one from Saint-Ours, the other from Saurel, Denis Gonthier and Méri Herpin le Poitevin. Many pelts are seized, including 357 beavers, 130 muskrats. . . Salvaye and La Pierre admit that they tried to trade with the Dutch, Gonthier that he took this route to return to France. La Pierre, from Saint-Ours, and Herpin say that they were only accompanying the first... After a few days of detention, they were released. These laws would later be abolished, and traffic would be permitted. On May 25, 1671, Claude Jaudoin, carpenter, undertakes to build Mery Herpin a half-timbered house, 20 feet by 16, on the concession Herpin owns in Contrecoeur, for the sum of 120 pounds.

Herpin is tireless. He continues in trading furs, and he penetrates as far as the West. On January 15, 1690, he gave power to François Dubois Le Bourbonnais to withdraw the beaver which belonged to him and which he left at Michilimackinac, in the hands of M. de la Durantaye, as well as a sum of 104 pounds, 10 floors. Bourbonnais will send him the beaver and this transport will be at his expense.

The previous year Herpin married Marie, daughter of Joseph Coulon and Françoise Tierse. The marriage contract was drawn up by the notary Ménard, on September 14, 1689, in the presence of M. Pierre de Saint-Ours, his former captain, and Dame Marie Mullois, Jean Bouvet, Pierre Guignard, and the father-of his future wife, and Françoise Tierse, her mother, of M. Jean-Baptiste de Saint-Ours de l'Eschaillon, of François Pinsonnault, of Jean Duval, of Barbe de Saint-Ours and of Marie-Madeleine de Bidquin, wife of Bouvet .

Herpin is then said to be the son of Pierre Herpin and Catherine (Osbere)... of the parish of St-Hilaire de Poitiers. This is why he left his descendants the name of Poitevin. This family is divided into several branches known under the names of Herpin, Arpin and Poitevin.

In 1728 M. de Miniac made the last duties to this former soldier of the regiment of Carignan: "The year of N.-S. one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight the nineteen May 1, the undersigned missionary of the parish of the Immaculate Conception de St Ours ay buried Méry Herpin Poitevin formerly a soldier of the regiment of Carignan who died in the communion of the church... the witnesses were Jean le Clerc and Valérien Chapdelaine.

[i] Jugements et Délibérations du Conseil Souverain.

[19] Based on data from the 1681 Census of Quebec

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